

Resolved, That in testimony of our regard for this great friend of his country, which the deceased has by his many virtues so eminently shown himself to be, we will wear the usual badge of mourning sixty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Raleigh "Register," "Star," and N. C. "Standard" for publication.

J. H. LANE, Chairman.

L. S. FOSCOE, Sec'y.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New Orleans, 26th March, 1841.

Friend Loring: Should you ever, accidentally, stray into these parts, you may know the place at once, by three of its most prominent features—rain, rogues, and rats! The rain, as there can be no wells here, is, undoubtedly, by the provision of a wise Providence; and an excellent drink it makes—when properly mixed. The cats are scavengers. But, why so many rogues should congregate at this point, unless it be the grand depot of the surplus stock from down east, perhaps his Satanic Majesty, the prime minister of that profession, can best tell.

Speaking of rogues, reminds me of a broker, now in this city, that was once famous in a certain place, yclept Wall Street, who had a note due, at one of the New Orleans banks, for some eight thousand dollars, which he was prepared to take up—but, a temptation to speculate in specie offering, by which he could clear three or four hundred dollars, he made the operation, neglected the note, and deposited the "better currency" to his credit. The next day he went, with other funds, to take up his note; expecting to pay it with the charge for protest added—when the teller told him that, to protect his credit from injury, they had already charged his note against his specie deposit. It was in vain that he protested against the transaction—the bank thinking, undoubtedly, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," persisted in preserving their customer's reputation. The query now is, whether the bankers of New York will think it their duty to exercise their influence with the American Institute, to have that discriminating society bestow a premium upon their shrewd cousin of the south, for this trick on their old compeer in iniquity. The well known expression of my uncle, captain Josh Trotter, of Nantucket, "Cheat me—cheat the devil!" would not be an inappropriate motto for one side of the medal.

But, to return from this digression, New Orleans is as level as one of your York buck-wheat cakes; the honey-comb surface of which answers to the mud-holes in the unpaved streets, (many are well paved) into which, an unloaded cart, and four mules, would be irreparably lost, if the animals were left only to their own exertions. The soil, too, within sixteen inches of the surface, is charged with water; and, the moment a wheel penetrates to a certain depth, it goes off into soft mud, and we bettle the vehicle then in contact.

Self-interest, here, is the grand pivot upon which all transactions turn. Many—nay, nearly all, come to this place only to make money, and, then to leave it as soon as possible. To amass the greatest number of dollars in the least given time is the sole object of their ambition. Between such and the natives there can be no feelings in common.—For self-aggrandisement, large plans of improvement are projected, without any intention of completing them; and, thus, the most plausible undertakings are suffered to dwindle into a ridiculous appearance of an attempt at something, which, eventually, becomes an abortion. This partially accounts for your seeing public squares, very properly laid off, with fine trees, a green sward, and gates—(gates absolutely locked)—with no fences around them! They answered the purpose of the projector, and that was sufficient. It is not to be considered a subject to surprise one, that those fearful speculations, which shook this republic to the centre, should have extended their baneful example even all the way to New Orleans. The only person worth a picayune to this city is the permanent resident; who feels and acts as a citizen should feel and act, who adopts the place, "for better or worse." The effects of the malaria is only felt here during hot weather; but, the pernicious influence of your winter emigrant lasts the whole year.

The corporation regulations for the markets of this great metropolis are singular; and, as they appear to one, rather objectionable. The meats and fish are exposed upon the stalls the previous evening; but, under a heavy penalty, no sale can be made until the next day. The consequence is, that the finest fresh fish that you might select, overnight, are any thing but fresh fish in the morning. Such is the case with some other articles, that time and climate affect, under the wise ordinances of this city.

The Legislative enactments of Louisiana are, probably, a hundred years behind any other State in the Union, if New Jersey be excepted. This may be attributed to the old French taste and customs, which prevail in this State, and have great influence over the capital. Some of their regulations are truly preposterous. The emigrant here, who pays the debt of nature, even when possessed of real estate, may, literally, be said to have paid his last debt—for, his property, (unless his heirs all be upon the spot, or he be so fortunate as to have made a particular will) goes into certain legal hands, who contrive to manage it beyond the trouble of heirs or creditors. These are facts that no one but a Yankee, in search of curiosities for the museum, would have the hardihood to mention—but, as these are not such matters as can be packed up for the interest of my employer, I have taken the liberty, my old friend, to notice them to you, presuming that you will not permit them to leak out to my disadvantage, when next I go to New Orleans.

The city, when the river is up, lies some five or six feet below the surface of the Mississippi, which is held back by an embankment called "the Levee," from doing that mischief which her position seems to threaten—but, she, (as the poet says),—

—rising o'er the pile,
Sees an amphibious world beneath her smile;
New Orleans, in spite of all drawbacks, and, they are "legion," is destined to become a great city.—She has an interior and capabilities equal to any mercantile place in the world.

There is no spot on earth, probably, where so large an amount, in ratio to its inhabitants, is bestowed in charities of various kinds; and, if half the money, annually given to the sick in this way, were expended in clearing the ground of stagnant water, by draining and grading, it would make it

completely healthy. As to population, the other day there were only twenty thousand—now there are a hundred—and, in ten years more, it will, probably, be doubled; composing, altogether, as sturdy a set of unchained, go-a-head boys as ever graced a new settlement.

Our mutual friend George, who has been long here, as you know, and who is something in the place, says that I have strung together a parcel of base slanders—that the fish are sweet—the syndies, or whatever they are called, are honest—that the streets are not muddy; but, with two days' sun, will be dusty enough to put out your eyes—that the parks will be fenced—and, that there are not more rain, rats and rogues, in New Orleans than anywhere else. Well, I hope he is right—but, his sister says that all I have described is true; and, as it is a vote of two to one, (my opinion being on my own side), I shall, according to the genius of our government, let the majority carry it—and so record it, O. K.

As to local matters—Fanny, (Elssler) the "divine Fanny," the leviathan of Missouri, the wild beasts, and myself, are all here—but, the mails for two weeks, your letter, and your papers, are not here. The missings, I fear, are floating down the Chattahatchee, upon a visit to the Gulf Stream. A pleasant voyage to them—and, to you and yours, peace and plenty, is the sincere wish of,

Yours truly,

EPHRAIM TROTTER,
From Down East.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS. AN EXTRACT.

I now have to relate one of those melancholy scenes incident to a soldier's life, that occurred while we remained at El Bodo. On taking Rodrigo, we had captured, among others, ten men who had deserted, from our division.—These were condemned to be shot. The place of execution was on a plain near Inera, where our division was drawn up, forming three sides of a square; the culprits, as usual, being placed in front of a trench, dug for a grave, on the vacant side. Two of the deserters, the one a man of the same company as myself, named Hudson, and a very handsome fellow, who had been persuaded into the rash step, were pardoned on the ground. Strange to say, at the battle of Vittoria he received a bill in the mouth, which knocking four of his teeth out, and passing close to the back of the ear, for which he now receives a pension from Chelsea. The other, a corporal named Cummins, of the 52d Regiment, and who had been mainly instrumental, I believe, in getting the others to desert, with him, was placed on the fatal ground in a wounded state. He had been particularly noticed at one of the breaches of Rodrigo, most actively engaged in opposing our entrance, and cheering on the besieged to resist us. This man was pardoned also.—Why he was pardoned I cannot say. As this was the first execution I had ever witnessed, I felt not a little curiosity to see the forms pursued. A large trench, as I have observed, had been dug as a grave for the wretched men who were to suffer. Along the summit of this little heap of mud, that had been thrown up from the pit, the deserters were placed in a row, with their eyes bandaged, so that on receiving the fatal volley they should fall forward into the trench.—Some of the poor fellows were unable, from debility, to kneel, and lay at their length, or crouched up into an attitude of despair, upon the loose earth. The signal to the firing party was given by a motion of the Provost's cane, when the culprits were all hurried into eternity, with the exception of one man of the 52d, who, strange to say, remained standing and untouched. His countenance, that before had been deadly pale, now showed a flush. Perhaps he might have imagined himself pardoned; if so, however, he was doomed to be miserably deceived, as the following minute two men of the reserve came up and fired their pieces into his bosom, when giving a loud scream, that had a very horrible effect upon those near, he sprang forward into his grave. To prevent unnecessary suffering, a reserve firing party was brought up, who continued to fire wherever the slightest sign of remaining life exhibited itself in the bodies, the Provost himself winding up the tragedy by firing a pistol shot through the head of each corpse. After this very solemn but necessary scene for the good of the service, we were marched in column of companies round the dead, so that the spectacle might be witnessed by every man of the division. It was an impressive sight.

Another execution is thus described:—Another unhappy criminal was here doomed to pay the forfeit of the crime of desertion.—When we took Rodrigo he made his escape from the town, and was on his way to join the French at Salamanca when captured by some of the Spanish troops, and brought back to our regiment a prisoner. The fate of this man, Ormond by name, who had been a corporal in our battalion, excited much commiseration. I knew him well, he was an exceedingly fine soldier-like looking fellow, and noted for possessing the best qualities of a soldier up to the period of his unhappy departure from duty. Some harshness on the part of an officer was supposed to be the cause of Ormond's desertion; but from the circumstance of his previous good character, and the fact of his having been marched as a prisoner for many days together during our march from Rodrigo, it was commonly thought he would be pardoned.

I happened to be on guard over him the night prior to his execution. The prisoner was playing at cards with some of the men in the evening, when Mr. Stanway, the Provost of the division, entered the guard-room, and gave Ormond the intelligence that he was doomed to suffer at ten o'clock the next morning. Sudden, and utterly unexpected as the announcement was, Ormond's face was the only one that showed scarcely any emotion. "Well, I am quite ready," he remarked to those around him. A short time afterwards he sent for the pay sergeant of the company he belonged to, from whom he received the arrears of pay that was due to him. This he spent on wine, which he distributed among the men of his guard. Noticing one man with very bad shoes, Ormond observed his own were better, and taking them off, he exchanged them for the bad pair, saying they would last him as long as he should require them. The morning turned out rainy, so that when the prisoner was marched down where our division was formed, the grave that had been dug for him was full of water, which he noticed with a faint smile, while he observed, "Although a watery one, I shall sleep sound enough in it." He then stood upright in a fine military position, while the Brigade-Major read aloud the proceedings of the Court martial. Mr. Stanway, the Provost, came to tie the handkerchief round his eyes; when he coolly remarked, "There is no occasion—I will not flinch." Being told it was customary, he said, "Very well, do your duty." Before this last of

was performed he turned round, and calling most of the guard by name, bid them farewell.—As I nodded to his farewell, I fancied it was to a dead man, for in two minutes he was no more. The intrepid and cool manner in which he met his fate drew forth a general feeling of admiration. A few days after the above execution we marched for Badajoz.

Perilous position of Louis Philippe.—The driver of a Paris omnibus, dwelling near the Barriere du Combat, was lately found hanging in his room. Informed of the fact, a commissary of police repaired promptly to the spot, and, finding all attempts to restore animation ineffectual, proceeded to secure the effects, and search the person of the unhappy deceased. In one of his pockets he discovered a written document, by which the coachman declared that, being enrolled in a secret society, his turn had taken place by lot to kill the King, but that finding himself unequal to the commission of such a crime, he had determined to finish his existence. The superior authorities have taken this startling case in hand, and serious apprehensions are entertained of the confederacy whose existence has been thus awfully divulged.—Paris paper.

FEMALE LABOR IN ARABIA.—I saw several females here literally performing the duties of bullocks, that is, in plain English, they were yoked to the plough. One was a very comely lass, and she answered my inquiries, laughingly, that they hired themselves for the purpose, the remuneration being a small quantity of grain. The men, at the same time, were standing looking on, with spinners in their hands. An odd transfer of duties this! The reader may recollect that Sir Thomas Munro relates, as a reason why an Indian should be exempted from paying his taxes, that he pleaded the late loss of his wife, who did as much work as two bullocks.—Well-stated City of the Caliphs.

"Do you see anything remarkable, Tom, that you stand there, all the morning, gazing down Main street?"
"No, I see nothing yet. I expect every moment when I shall, I'm watching for the better times they promised us when Old Tip was elected."

"Very well, look sharp, and when you see them coming, just let me know, will you?"
Vt. Spirit of the Age.

Inflammatory Rheumatism—Simple Remedy.—To all those who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by this painful disease we would offer for trial a very simple and efficacious remedy, which upon proof has been found to give immediate and effectual relief. It is merely potatoes, boiled soft, and applied as a poultice to the part affected; when it becomes dry and hard renew the application.

LEAD IN IOWA AND WISCONSIN.—Dr. Owen, who was appointed by the Government of the U. States to explore the mineral regions of Iowa and Wisconsin Territories, states that they now produce as much lead as the whole of Europe, Great Britain excepted, and are capable of yielding as much as all Europe, Great Britain included.

FAITH OF AN INDIAN MOTHER.—The following is an extract from the third volume of Mr. Bancroft's History: "If a mother lost her baby, she would cover it with bark and envelope it anxiously in soft beaver skins; at the burial place she would put by its side, its cradle, its beads, and its rattles; and as a last service of maternal love, would draw milk from her bosom in a cup of bark, and burn it in the fire, that her infant might still find nourishment on its solitary journey to the land of shades. Yet the new-born babe would be buried, not, as usual, on a scaffold, but by the wayside, so that its spirit might secretly steal into the bosom of some passing matron, and be born again under happier auspices. On burying her daughter, the Chipewewa mother adds, not snow shoes, and beads, and moccasins, but (sad emblem of woman's lot, in the wilderness) the carrying-belt and the paddle. 'I know my daughter will be restored to me,' she once said, as she clipped a lock of hair as a memorial, 'by this lock of hair I shall discover her, for I shall take it with me,'—alluding to the day when she, too, with her carrying-belt and paddle and the relic of her child should pass through the grave to the dwelling place of her ancestors."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
BATTLE & BROTHERS, the enterprising Proprietors of the Cotton Factory on Tar River, have sent us a very handsome specimen of Cotton Twine manufactured at their Establishment. The machinery, also, used in its preparation, was made by a North-Carolinian; which imparts additional value to the article in our estimation. We were also shown a very neat specimen of Sewing Thread, made at the same place. Why should our Merchants and dealers obtain from distant markets, those articles which experience has demonstrated we can manufacture as well and as cheaply at home? It is time that this unpatriotic habit should be discontinued, and our own Manufactures be encouraged. Register.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday last, Mrs. Sarah Cook, relict of the late Henry H. Cook, Inn-keeper—a lady proverbial for the goodness of her heart, and her many excellencies of character.

BAPTIST NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—Those interested will bear in mind that the appointment for the first meeting of this Body is Saturday, the 15th day of May next, at Enos Meeting House, Orange County. The Churches will do well seasonably to appoint their Delegates, and recollect that they are entitled to send six each, all laymen. All ministers having membership in the Churches belonging to this Association are members of it in virtue of their Office.
JOS. B. HINTON.
April 13, 1841. 337-3.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL. (CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH.)—My School Room being now completed, I take the opportunity to make known the terms and conditions upon which I shall hereafter conduct my School.
1st. Every Classical or Mathematical Student will pay me \$17 00 a session of five months. All others \$12 00.
2d. No Student over sixteen will be received without an assurance on the part of himself or parent, of good behavior, attention to business, and an obedience to the rules of the school.
3d. No deduction of price to be made for absence, unless caused by protracted sickness.
4th. Only thirty students to be at any time in the school.
5th. From April to September, time occupied in school, 7 1/2 hours. The remaining part of each session, proportionably less.

I take this public manner of pledging myself to the faithful performance of my own part, in preparing for college those who desire it, and in giving useful knowledge to others; always bearing in mind those cardinal branches of learning, to wit: Reading, Spelling, English Grammar and Arithmetic.
In addition to the above, I would be glad to have a class of young gentlemen to attend and recite at private hours. A class of young ladies would be gladly attended at their own residence.
JOHN Y. HICKS.
Raleigh, April 1, 1841. 337 4c. n.

THE PATRIARCH, OR FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial department superintended by Rev. R. W. Bailey.

THE great object of the work will be to define and enforce the religious duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate, and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which indeed form the essential character of nations, in their intellectual, moral, political, and physical peculiarities.

Self Education, therefore, intellectual, moral, and physical—relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children;—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of this Periodical to supply.

The Family is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of Education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the Education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the Reading—the social principle—self improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary Family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid in the cultivation of both sexes to enter respectfully into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, in a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number contains 48 pages, to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price \$1 per annum, in advance. It will thus be seen, for the matter contained, among the cheapest published. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprise the Editor bespeaks and confidently anticipates the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the attention of the Statesmen to support and to extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family and read by every member of it.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all Communications on the pecuniary concerns of THE PATRIARCH may be made to JONATHAN LEAVITT, 14 John Street, N. York; or JOSEPH ETTTER, Washington, D. C. (post paid)

All Communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. BAILEY, No. 14 John Street, N. York.

April 14, 1841. 337 4c.

State of North Carolina—Wake County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.
William B. Dunn vs. Allen D. Dunn.
Attachment—Alfred W. Lewis summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Allen D. Dunn, in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in The North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 30th day of May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue; otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee, if any, condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, SAMUEL W. W. VICK Clerk of said Court, at office in Nashville, the 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1841. A. WILLIAMS, C. C.
March 10, 1841. (Pr. adv. \$5 62 1/2) 336-6c.

State of North Carolina—Nash County.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1841.
Emelius Hauser vs. Robert C. Hilliard.

Attachment—Andrew Joiner summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Robert C. Hilliard, in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in The North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Honorable Superior Court of Law, to be held in and for the County of Nash, at the Court House in the Town of Nashville, on the 30th day of May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue; otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee, if any, condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, SAMUEL W. W. VICK Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, the 3d Monday in March, A. D. 1841. SAMUEL W. W. VICK, C. S. C.
March 30, 1841. (Pr. adv. \$5 62 1/2) 336-6c.

State of North Carolina—Wake County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.
Gilly Jeffries vs. The Heirs at Law of Rob't N. Jeffries, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Rob't N. Jeffries, in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in The North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 30th day of May next, then and there to demur to and answer this petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to him, and a writ of dower granted according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, ALFRED WILLIAMS clerk of said Court, at office in Raleigh the 3rd Monday of February, 1841. A. WILLIAMS, C. C.
March 10, 1841. (Pr. adv. \$5 62 1/2) 332-6c.

State of North Carolina—Nash County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.
Sally Evans vs. The Heirs at Law of Isaac Evans dec'd.

Petition for Dower.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Bennett D. Evans and Richard Evans two of the Defendants are non-residents of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Bennett D. Evans and Richard Evans to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of May next, then and there to plead to and answer the prayer of the Plaintiff or to be heard ex parte as to them, and a writ of dower granted according to the prayer of the Plaintiff.

Witness B. H. Blount Clerk of our said Court at office the 2d Monday of February, 1841. B. H. BLOUNT, C. C. C.
March 21, 1841. (Pr. adv. \$5 62 1/2) 335-6c.

State of North Carolina—Iredell County.

RANGER'S NOTICE.—James H. Finch has this day entered on my Books a black male MULE, about 18 months old, with a white blaze on the face, and a white star on the forehead, shaved with the gear—no brand discernable—no shoes on; appraised at \$50. The said Finch lives in the lower end of Iredell County.

JOS. W. MURDOCH, Ranger.
March 13, 1841. 336-3c. p.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishes to sell all or a part of his lands in Onslow County, lying immediately on the road leading from Richland Chapel to Fayetteville, adjoining the lands of John A. Averit, Job Jarmon, and others. The tracts together contain between 3 and 4000 acres, about 800 of which are cleared and in a state of cultivation. The soil is good and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, &c. Of the uncleared part a large portion may be brought into a state of cultivation, with little labor and expense. On the premises are between 90 and 100,000 Turpentine boxes, ready cut; most of which are new; a dwelling and other necessary out-houses. The situation is high and healthy; well watered, and the range excellent for hogs and cattle. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call on the subscriber and view the premises, as he is determined to sell on very accommodating terms.

CHARLES GREGORY.
Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.
March 22, 1841. 335-6c.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE BLAND PAPERS.

The subscriber proposes to publish by subscription the second volume of a compilation of Letters, &c. styled the "BLAND PAPERS," the first volume of which has already been published. This work contains Letters written during the Revolution, by Gen. Washington, Col. Bland, Col. Banister, Major General Phillips of the British Army, Ruffin Henry Lee, Edmund Randolph, John Page, and divers other distinguished men. A specimen sheet is sent herewith. The second volume will be nearly the size of the first, the price of the two (comprising upwards of 350 pages) bound in one, will be \$1 50 in advance, or \$1 75 on delivery.

Postmasters and others to whom this Prospectus is sent, are requested to set it in a conspicuous place, and to return it to the subscriber by the 15th of May, 1841.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.
Petersburg, Virg., March, 1841. 336-3c. free.

Subscriptions to the above work received at the Office of the North Carolina Standard.

LAW SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.

The undersigned propose to open a Law School in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st of June next, provided a sufficient number of students (eight at least) can be obtained to justify the undertaking.

The most approved course of studies will be adopted, and oral and written instruction will be given showing the alteration of the law as laid down by Blackstone, and the decisions of the British Army, and the decisions of our courts. The students will be required to undergo frequent and stated examinations; and when they shall have become sufficiently advanced, it is proposed that they shall have a moot court, where they may argue legal questions, and be made acquainted with the forms of pleading and practicing in the courts of this State. A complete course of studies will embrace two years, but students will be received for any shorter period. The terms for instruction and the use of our libraries will be \$100 per annum, or \$10 per month, for any shorter period than a year.

JAMES IREDELL,
WILL: H. BATTLE.
Raleigh, April 7th, 1841. 336-1c.

Assistance in Procuring Female Teachers.

HAVING been applied to frequently by heads of families and principals of schools, for assistance in procuring suitable Female Teachers, and also by Teachers themselves in want of situations, and having it in my power, from the nature of my business, to be useful in such cases, I now have to offer my services, free of charge, to both parties. I will therefore take pleasure in endeavoring to obtain good and efficient instructresses for those who may want them; and also, take the same degree of pleasure in procuring situations for such Teachers as may stand in need of them.

Letters, post paid, addressed to the subscriber, will be attended to.

E. P. NASH,
Book and Piano Forte seller, Petersburg, Va.
P. S. Orders for Books and Piano Fortes will be promptly attended to. Agreements in writing will be given any one wanting a piano, allowing them to try the instrument before paying for it, and to return it if not given.

When it is desired, I will agree to put up Pianos in the parlours of any individuals, ready for use, at stipulated prices, and at my own risk. I have sent off Pianos in this way, to places 3 or 4 hundred miles distant, without being the least injured.

E. P. NASH.
Petersburg, Va. April 7th, 1841. 336-4c.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS. STODART, WORCESTER & DUNHAM'S PIANO FORTES.

It has been remarked by some of the most distinguished musicians in the United States, that few instruments are to be found in any country equal to those made by Stodart, Worcester & Dunham, New York. Their tone is remarkably soft, sweet and mellow, and at the same time powerful. They are made with particular reference to durability; and keeping in tune.

E. P. NASH,
Petersburg, Va. April 7th, 1841. 336-4c. n.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Governor
Captain, General and Commander-in-chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Honorable William L. Harris, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the Twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said elections.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 72d,) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs, and all Clerks of the County and District Courts, and all Justices of the Peace, to open and keep, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my Proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives" in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
JA: T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.
March 24, 1841. 331-8c.

French and German Fancy Store.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

16 boxes Oranges and Lemons, at 50 and 60 cents per dozen
15 kegs Blagala Grapes, at 35 cents per lb.
200 pounds Raisins; 200 pounds Prunes;
6 barrels Apples;
30 boxes Segars; Havana, Principe, Regalia, &c.
Chocolate, Snuff, Citron, Nutmegs, Currants, Figs, Sweet Oil, Muscat Wine, Tallow and Sperm Candles, Brown and Variegated Soap; Pine Apple and Common Cheese.
Guitars and Strings, Pipes, Time-pieces, Spectacles, Cologne.

Accoutrements, for price, Bells, Umbrellas, Baskets, Brushes, Knives, Toilet Glass, Cases for Guitars, Pencils, Stockings, Gloves, Dolls' heads with hair, Painted Tumblers, Amber Beads, black Mohair Caps, double and single barrel Pistols, Window Glass 14 M 18, Lamps and Candle wick. And a large variety of London Work Boxes, of Paper and Wood of the finest kind.
Sperm Oil, of the most superior quality.
G. W. & C. GRIMME.
Raleigh, Feb. 23. 332-4c.

IMPORTED HORSE ROWTON.

Winner of the Great St. Leger.

This celebrated and unsurpassed English Race Horse and capital Stallion will stand the present season at Wilton, Granville County, N. C. at \$50 a mare and \$75 insurance, with one dollar to the groom. The season money will be paid the 1st July at which time the season expires. Insurance so soon as the mare is ascertained to be with foal or parted with. Mares will be fed for 33 cents per day which must be paid before they are removed. Black servants coming with mares will be boarded free of charge. Great attention shall be used to prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any which may happen. I pledge myself to my friends and patrons to do them justice in all respects if they will send their mares to Rowton. For his running in England and that of this colts see handbills.

EDWARD H. CARTER.
March 24th, 1841. 335-9c.

NOTICE.—I forewarn any person or persons from trusting my wife NANCY BOOTHE, as I shall not pay any debt which she may contract.